

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes _____
no ☒

Property Name: Woodfield Farm Inventory Number: M:14-49

Address: 21521 Wildcat Road Historic district: yes ☒ no

City: Germantown Zip Code: 20876 County: Montgomery

USGS Quadrangle(s): Germantown

Property Owner: Royal L. Wilson c/o Jon N. Woodfield Tax Account ID Number: 00031078

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 500 Tax Map Number: FV22

Project: Mid County Corridor Study, Montgomery County, Maryland Agency: Montgomery Co. Dept. of Public Works & T

Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc

Preparer's Name: Eddie Wallace Date Prepared: 7/15/2011

Documentation is presented in: Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) # M:14-49

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes Listed: yes

Site visit by MHT Staff yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Assessment of the Property's National Register Eligibility

Woodfield Farm is not recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C as it currently appears because of substantial loss of physical integrity. When the farm was documented in 1983 for the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) the building complex included the house, still occupied by the Woodfield family and in good condition, the barn, corn house, hog house, sheds and garage. Today (2011) the house is vacant and in deteriorated condition, and only two small sheds still stand. Moreover, approximately 75% of the building is covered with vinyl siding. However, the building does retain a notable number of character-defining features, including areas of original exterior siding and wall shingles, window sash, and standing seam roofing as well as some interior woodwork. Despite these survivals, the deteriorated condition of the building and its setting constitutes a substantial loss of integrity of setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association (five of the seven established definers of integrity). Comparison with photographs taken for the 1974 MIHP recordation shows an intact setting with landscape features and defined domestic yard space and the full range of support buildings. Since that time, these features and structures have disappeared from the landscape, vinyl siding has been installed and the building has deteriorated to the point that component parts are either missing or severely damaged. Thus in its current state, the building cannot be recommended under criterion C. However, if in the near future, efforts were made to reverse the course of

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended ☒

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Jim Tarlton
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

12/20/2011
Date

[Signature]
Reviewer, National Register Program

12/22/11
Date

deterioration and remove the non-historic added materials, a recommendation of eligibility could be defended. In that event, the significance of the Woodfield Farm house would be addressed within the attached Montgomery County Historic Context.

The property is not recommended as eligible under criterion A due to the removal of the agricultural buildings that provided association with the farm's historic activity. Current research does not indicate eligibility under criterion B.

Physical Description

The Woodfield Farmstead is situated at the end of a gravel lane extending to the east from Wildcat Road, east of its intersection with Brink Road. The remaining buildings stand on a farm containing approximately 105 acres of agricultural land currently under cultivation. The farmstead includes a frame Queen Anne style influenced house built in 1903, in deteriorated condition. The nearby frame wagon shed and small frame agricultural support building probably date from the same period as the house. The barn and other support buildings no longer remain. In addition, a dilapidated house trailer sits to the south of the house.

The house faces west, toward Wildcat Road. It is a two story, four bay L-shaped frame dwelling covered with lapped wood siding on the front (west) elevation and vinyl siding on the north, south, and east elevations. The south front bay consists of a full height semi-hexagonal projection under an overhanging projecting gable with decoratively cut shingles. A one story porch with square posts, decorative brackets and a shed roof crosses the front elevation. A wing extends to the rear of the house, elongating the south end wall. The north and east elevations within the angle of the rear L are lined with a two story porch system, the first story of which has been mostly enclosed. A small gabled entrance porch protrudes from the south end wall. The house is roofed with standing seam sheet metal. Brick chimneys are located inside the gable ends and near the junction of the L and the main roof. The house rests on a stone foundation.

Windows have two over two pane wood sash with molded flat topped architraves. The main entrance is located in the third bay from the east end of the house; the door has been removed. In the front-projecting gable there is a single pane sash window with a radial arched top. One pair of second story front windows is doubled. Some windows retain louvered shutters.

Viewed through the open front doorway (interior access was denied) the interior appears to be relatively intact with original molding, doors, and stair banister and newel post. At least one mantelpiece is no longer in place; none others were observed. The house is clearly vandalized with all windows devoid of glass and doors removed. Its condition can be considered deteriorated and will continue to decay in its current condition.

According to the 1974 and 1983 MIHP forms for the property, the house was built in 1903. The physical features of the building support the early 20th century construction date. The existing MIHP forms indicate that when surveyed the house was part of a complex that included "a barn with eight stalls and overhead hay storage, a double corn house and wagon shed, a two car garage, hog house and a shed." Today all that remains is a frame board and batten shed (the wagon shed?) and a small frame board and batten shed, plus the deteriorated trailer. The farmland remains under cultivation, but the landscape immediately surrounding the house is densely overgrown.

Integrity Assessment:

The house, a wagon shed and a small shed are all that remains from this farmstead that has been in the Woodfield family since 1882. While these buildings retain much in the way of original materials and features, their very deteriorated condition, combined with the alteration of the setting through loss of support buildings and landscape features instills an erosion of visual integrity of location, setting, design, materials and feeling.

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Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

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Resource History

The 105-acre parcel on which today's (2011) Woodfield Farm stands is part of the 238-acre Lot 1, "in the division of the real estate of Jacob Miller," which occurred in 1864 (ref. in MC DB EBP 3, p. 190). Miller's land was part of a nearly 8,500-acre tract called "The Addition to Brookes Grove," patented to James Brooke in 1762 (MSA S 1595-55, Mont. Co. [Fred. Co.] Patent Record BC and GS 15, p. 348, www.msa.md.gov, Plats.net).

In 1864, Montgomery County Circuit Court ordered the sale of Miller's property. Lot 1, consisting of 238 acres, was sold to Benjamin Harris for \$1,963. Before executing the deed for his new property, Harris conveyed the parcel to John Fareti and Bartholomew Lavassa for \$2,900. Fareti then sold his interest in the property in June 1866 to John Musconi for \$1,500 (MC DB EBP 3, p. 83). In September 1866, Lavassa acquired full interest in the 238 acres for an additional \$1,450 (MC DB EBP 3, p. 190).

Though Benjamin Harris turned a quick \$1,000 profit on the deal, it appears the property, which does not appear to be identified on the 1865 map of Montgomery County, was not substantially improved (see attached). Lavassa, an immigrant from Italy along with his wife and three children, was listed as a 65-year old farmer in the Clarksburg District on the 1870 census (listed as "Larasa"). His real estate was valued at \$2,380. Still, nothing under his name appears at that location on the 1879 Atlas Map of Montgomery County. In 1882, Bartholomew Lavassa, "of Washington City," sold the 238 acres to James M. Woodfield for \$2,000 (MC DB EBP 27, p. 341).

James M. Woodfield was listed on the 1880 census record as a 28-year old school teacher, boarding with a family in the Cracklin District of Montgomery County. By the time of the 1900 census, Woodfield was a 48-year old general farmer with a wife and three children. Woodfield family tradition notes that the house now standing on Woodfield Farm was constructed by James M. Woodfield in 1903 (as cited in MIHP M:14-49, 1983 documentation). It is likely that Woodfield improved the agricultural buildings as well, including an 8-stall barn, corn house, wagon shed, and hog house.

By 1910, James Woodfield had passed away and his widow Laura (his second wife) was listed as a general farmer on the census, living with her step-children, Joseph (20) and Vivian (18) Woodfield. In 1912, Laura Woodfield conveyed the farm to the two Woodfield children. Joseph Woodfield obtained full ownership in 1914 and farmed the land until his death in 1978. In 1983, when the Woodfield Farm was last documented on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, the house was still occupied by Albert Woodfield, son of Joseph, and the farm buildings were fully intact and in good condition. In 1994, the farm was divided with the 105-acre "western half," containing the house and farm building, conveyed to Royal Woodfield (MC DB 13179, p. 634). The house is no longer occupied and has deteriorated, losing much of its historic integrity. All but two small agricultural buildings are completely gone.

Montgomery County Historic Context

Montgomery County is geographically located on the fall line between the coastal plain of Maryland west of the Chesapeake Bay, and the Piedmont southeast of the Catoctin Mountain range. The land is watered by two major rivers, the Patuxent to the north and the Potomac along the southwest, each fed by many smaller creeks and runs. The soils range from sandy loam in the southern region of the county to the rich silt loam of the northern region. The geographical differences between the northern and southern areas of the county affected not only the people who settled there but also the types of agriculture they pursued and later the density of development in the 20th century.

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Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

Despite its appearance today, much of the history of Montgomery County is rooted in agriculture. However, the cultural landscape of the county reflects not just changes in agricultural practice, but also development of transportation systems and the growth of nearby Washington, D.C. in both influence and size.

Montgomery County was initially in the western part of Maryland outside of any county designation. The wilderness of the western lands, considered too far from navigable waters, were included within Prince Georges County when it was created in 1695. Through the first decades of the 18th century, land grants along the Potomac and Patuxant Rivers were large, often thousands of acres (Scharf 1882: 647-651). Tobacco culture, the cash crop of Maryland and its official currency, required large tracts in order to cultivate new fields as old ones became infertile. Early roads, little more than bridle paths, became "rolling roads" over which the hogsheads of tobacco could be rolled to the nearest inspection warehouse. In Prince Georges County, tobacco warehouses were located at Bladensburg, Piscataway, Port Tobacco, and "the Rolling-House which George Gordon built" near the mouth of Rock Creek. George Gordon's warehouse was designated an official tobacco inspection house in 1747 by the Maryland Assembly (Archives of Maryland, Vol. 44, p. 607 and p. 609).

Through the 1720s and 1730s, settlement on the western lands of Prince Georges County was supplemented by a steady migration of Germans from Pennsylvania. Frederick County was carved from the western region of Prince Georges County in 1748, with Frederick Town as its seat of government. The southern boundary of the new county began at the mouth of Rock Creek on the Potomac River. By 1755, according to historian Thomas Scharf (1882: 652), all of the land area of southern Frederick County (later Montgomery County) was claimed.

Transportation of agricultural products through and out of Frederick County, its northwestern sections far from the navigable creeks and rivers, determined many of the ensuing routes. Bulk grains produced for sale were converted to flour and whiskey to ease their transport by wagon; subsistence wheat and corn also had to be ground for home use. Secondary roads from farms to mills began to spider web across the countryside. But cultivation of tobacco continued as an important cash crop and George Gordon's warehouse was the only tobacco inspection warehouse located in Frederick County. The significance of this Potomac River port to the growth of west-central Maryland trade and transportation was emphasized by the 1751 Act of the Maryland Assembly establishing Georgetown. The new town of eighty lots was located partially on George Gordon's land adjoining the tobacco warehouse (Archives of Maryland, Vol. 46, p. 630).

By the 1770s, settlement within the extensive boundaries of Frederick County was relatively advanced. In 1774, the Georgetown Road was defined by the Maryland General Assembly as one of the "Principal market roads" of Frederick County, and appropriated \$1,200 in the form of a loan for improvements to the road (Archives of Maryland, Vol. 64, p.394). This growth prompted the creation of two new counties in 1776 when Washington County was carved from the western-most area of Frederick County and Montgomery County from the southern region.

During this first period of settlement and building construction in west-central Maryland most buildings were likely constructed of logs or timber framed. One of the earliest documents describing housing in the region was a 1767 inventory of the tenant properties on Lord Baltimore's Conococheague Manor in what is now Washington County. Most of the 80 tenants had dwelling houses, and nearly all of them were of log construction, with only a few frame houses noted. ("A List of Tenements on His Lordship's Manor of Conococheague --- 1767," copy of original in Canadian Archives)

Montgomery County was established as a political entity in 1776 on the eve of the American War for Independence. The prosperity that grew in Montgomery County in the period leading up to the Revolution was the result of agricultural intensification as frontier conditions lessened and farming and support networks matured. Most prominent in the developing economy during the

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Woodfield Farm

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time period was the growing shift to wheat and small grains away from less profitable tobacco. Wheat was a more saleable product than tobacco and was not restricted by production legislation as tobacco had been. Wheat was, however, on the list of commodities that by law had to be shipped to England in pre-Revolutionary days. Therefore, in the 1760s and 1770s, wheat profits were limited by market conditions in England. No wonder then that county residents were at the forefront of the colonial rebellion.

Despite the economic difficulties for farmers caused by the Revolutionary War and then the War of 1812, the first decades of the 19th century brought extensive changes in the transportation options of Maryland farmers. Plans for construction of the National Road to connect with the territory encompassed by the Louisiana Purchase spurred a rash of like-minded private road improvements. Local banks and public stock sales financed the turnpike road companies. In 1805, the Washington Turnpike Company was established, a corporation to improve the road between Frederick and Georgetown (Archives of Maryland, Vol. 607, pp. 53-56). Completed by 1828, road conditions were reportedly continuously bad, often washed out by bad weather and rutted by wagons ("Transportation in Rockville," McGovern and Cummings, Peerless Rockville).

On the heels of the road improvements came the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Canal and the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad in 1828 and construction continuing through the 1840s. Although the B&O Railroad did not directly impact Montgomery County, the C&O Canal ran the length of the county's southern border along the Potomac River to Georgetown. Both of these important advancements in transportation improved the ability of local farmers and mill operators to transport their grain products to the ports of Baltimore and Georgetown more cost-effectively.

Peace and improved transportation were a boon to the producers of wheat in Maryland, part of the American "breadbasket" through the second quarter of the 19th century. That peace and prosperity was interrupted through the 1860s by the American Civil War, a conflict that divided Montgomery County politically. The county, which bordered both the Federal City of Washington, D.C. and the Confederate state of Virginia, experienced continuous occupation along its Potomac River and Washington borders by the Union Army.

After the Civil War, Maryland's urbanization accelerated. While industry blossomed in Baltimore, the significant enlargement of the federal government during Lincoln's presidency signaled the expansion of civil service jobs in Washington. In Montgomery County population growth on the outskirts of the city began to accelerate. This trend moved further into the county's interior with the addition of the Metropolitan Branch of the B&O Railroad in 1873. But more importantly, the railroad provided Montgomery County farmers direct access to urban markets.

Wheat and other grains still formed the bulk of Montgomery County farm production through the last quarter of the 19th century and into the early 20th century. In 1880, Montgomery County farms produced the second highest amount of wheat per acre in the state, second only to Washington County. With the nearby city of Washington, as well as Baltimore, growing in population each year, in addition to dairy production some farmers shifted to market gardening and orchard fruits. In 1910, when the federal census began recording such data, Montgomery County farms produced vegetables at an aggregate value of \$237,505 and fruits valued at \$145,363. By 1920, those numbers soared to \$648,866 for vegetables and \$304,303 for fruits. ("Geostat Center: Collections, Historic Census Browser," UVA, <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu>)

The period of the railroad, industrial growth, and urbanization was identified by architectural exuberance among the well-off families of the region. Late 19th-early 20th century Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles were well-suited to the purpose of suburban or summer dwellings outside of the city. Farmers who were reaping the rewards of using fertilizers and labor-saving equipment, also sought to identify themselves with the upper classes by constructing large, stylish houses.

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Date

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Woodfield Farm

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It was in the first decades of the 20th century that the next transportation innovation, the automobile, began to take hold and change the cultural landscape of the county once again. Following the lead of bicycle enthusiasts of the late 19th century, the first automobile owners insisted on "Good Roads" over which to drive their new machines. By 1917, automobile ownership was relatively widespread and a revival of road travel began. The old Washington Turnpike became a two-lane paved road in 1925 and in 1926 it was added to the U.S. highway system, designated U.S. Route 240 (www.mdroads.com).

The trend toward urbanization and the shift of population to Baltimore had a profound impact on the agricultural landscape of the region. By 1920, Maryland had become 60% urban with slightly over half the state's population in Baltimore (Brooks in Walsh and Fox, p. 590). By the end of the 1920s, the number of farms in Maryland had decreased by 4,704 (Brown in Walsh and Fox, p. 704). Meanwhile suburban residential districts and recreational areas spread outward from Washington D.C. and Baltimore into Montgomery and Baltimore Counties. The conversion of farmland use to dairy changed the look of the landscape. Dairy herds required more forage, larger pastures, and more of the land was devoted to hay crops, clover, timothy and, from the late 19th century, alfalfa. Wheat and corn were still grown, wheat as a cash crop with its byproduct, straw, for bedding and corn both as a cash crop and as a feed crop. Federal sanitation requirements added new buildings to the agricultural landscape as well with the addition of the milk house. Often built of concrete block or glazed tile, these small buildings usually had gabled roofs and easy access to the lower levels of the barn where the cows were milked. The function of the milk house was to store milk, placed in steel cans and chilled until picked up by the "milk truck."

A new era of suburban development also grew with the popularity of the automobile. Not limited by rail lines as with the railroad and trolley systems, automobile suburbs first lined primary routes, identified by linear developments of 1920s and 1930s of Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and American 4-Square style houses - many with their attendant one-car garage in the rear of the lot. Middle class neighborhoods grew off the main roads using the Federal Housing Administration small house design guidelines beginning in the 1930s and 1940s, and continued after WWII in the 1950s at an accelerated pace.

In 1944, Congress passed the Federal-Aid Highway Act establishing "The National System of Interstate Highways...to connect by routes, direct as practical, the principal metropolitan areas, cities and industrial centers to serve the National Defense." (www.interstate50th.org) Slowed by a lack of funding, it was not until 1956 that President Dwight D. Eisenhower gained Congressional approval and funding for what he designated the National Defense Highway System. It was designed to facilitate evacuation of metropolitan areas in the event of nuclear attack (Sudia 1978) The Washington National Pike, a new four-lane highway, was completed in 1957 roughly paralleling old U.S. Route 240. While the new interstate highway was first designated new U.S. Route 240 and then Interstate 70S (south), the old Route 240 became State Route 355, as it is known today. In 1975, I-70S was renamed I-270.

Washington metropolitan expansion continues at an astonishing rate along the route further into the Montgomery County interior, resulting in the dense suburban development seen today. Montgomery County agriculture today survives in the 93,000-acre Agricultural Reserve located in the northwestern third of the county.

Bibliography

"A List of Tenements on His Lordship's Manor of Conococheague --- 1767." copy of original in Canadian Archives.

Archives of Maryland Online. www.msa.md.gov/.

Jacobs, Charles T. "Civil War Guide to Montgomery County, Maryland." Montgomery Co. Historical Society & Montgomery Co. Civil War Round Table, 1983.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Eligibility not recommended _____

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MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

McGuckian, Eileen S. "Historic and Architectural Guide to the Rockville Pike." Peerless Rockville Historic Preservation Ltd., 1995.

Montgomery County Land Records. Md.landrec.net, www.msa.md.gov.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland. (1882) Reprint on CD-ROM, Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 2002.

Sudia, Theodore W. "Ecological Engineering of the City." No. 8, Urban Ecology Series, Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1978, Online Publications, www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/urban/8/index.htm.

Walsh, Richard and William Lloyd Fox. Maryland A History 1632-1974. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

**Montgomery County Department of Transportation (MCDOT)
Midcounty Corridor Study**

**MCDOT's Recommendations concerning
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Eligibility for
Benson-Sibley Farm (M14-50) and Woodfield Farm (M14-49)**

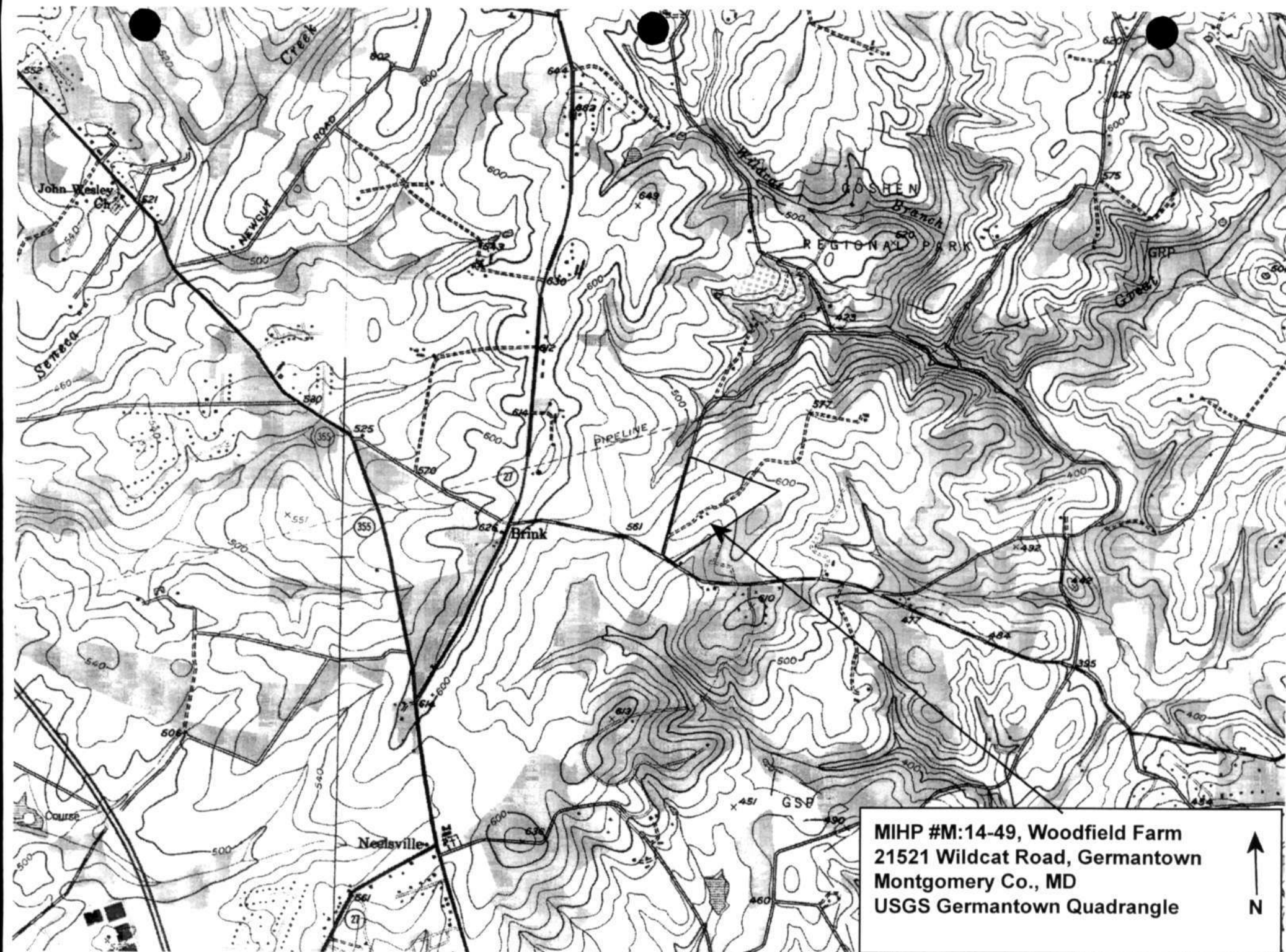
November 21, 2011

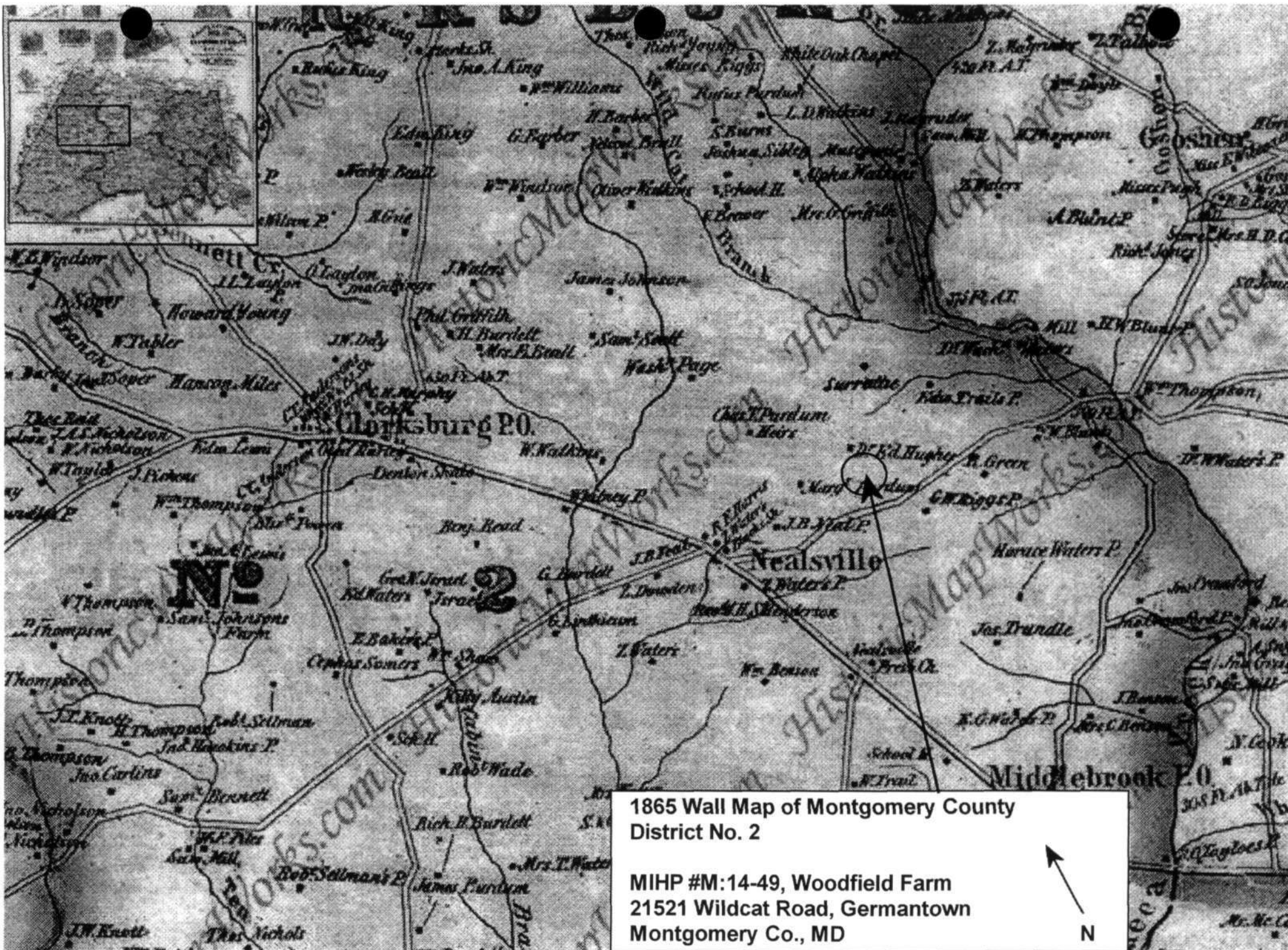
Benson-Sibley Farm

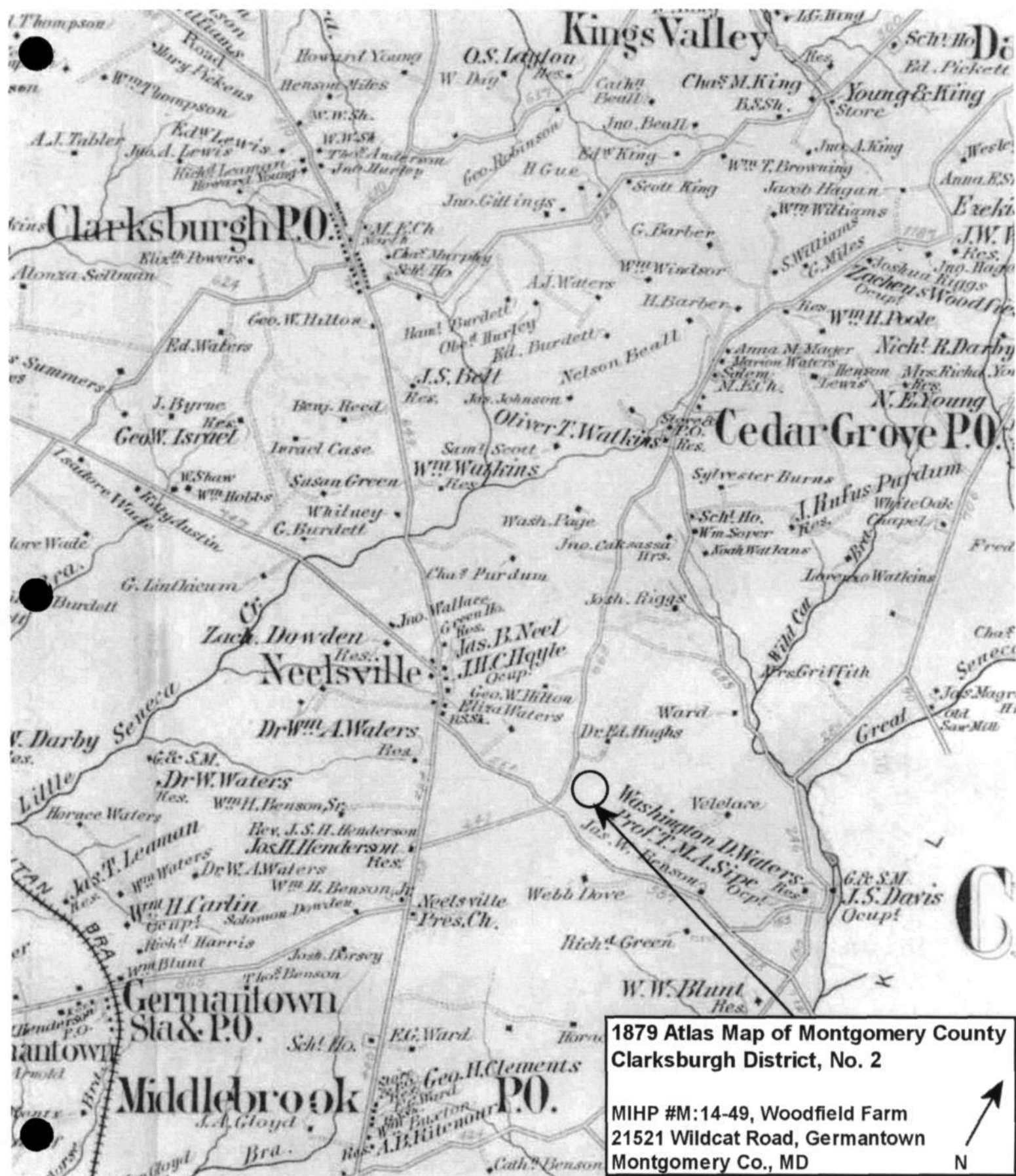
The Benson-Sibley Farm is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B and C. This property does not clearly possess the defined characteristics required to be strongly representative of an early twentieth century dairy farmstead in northern Montgomery County. When evaluated for Criterion C against other examples of the property type, it was found that there were numerous other similar farmsteads still in existence in the area that were better representations of this context.

Woodfield Farm

The Woodfield Farm is recommended not eligible the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. When the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission evaluated this property in 2004, during an update of the master plan for the Goshen Planning Area, Woodfield Farm was recommended eligible for the Montgomery County Master Plan for Historic Preservation. The 1903 dwelling was noted for its stylistic detailing, uncommon in this part of Montgomery County. The recommendation noted the pedimented polygonal projecting pavilion, slender pilasters, and scroll porch brackets as outstanding architectural features. The property was lived-in at that time. Due to the objections of the owner, the County Council did not include the property in the Master Plan for Historic Preservation. However, the property continues to be listed on the Montgomery County Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites, which is an inventory of historic properties that conveys a lower level of protection. Since that time, the property was abandoned, no maintenance has been performed, the property has not been secured, and it has been subjected to vandalism. In addition, a two-story double corn house, barrack barn, hog house, and poultry shed (that still existed in 2004) have been demolished. The house, a wagon shed, and another small shed are all that remain from the farmstead. While these buildings retain much in the way of original materials and features, their deteriorated condition, combined with the alteration of the setting through loss of support buildings and landscape features, instills an erosion of integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling.









M: 14-49
Woodfield Farm
21521 Wildcat Road, Germantown
Montgomery Co., MD
Digital Photo Log

Images: 01, 02, 03, 05, and 06
HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

Images: 04 and 07
Epson Ultra Chrome K3 Ink
Intelicoat Magiclee Universal Lustre Photobase Paper

M: 14-49_2011-07-13_01.tif: House, east view, north and west elevations

M: 14-49_2011-07-13_02.tif: House, east view, southwest corner of west elevation with dilapidated trailer in the background

M: 14-49_2011-07-13_03.tif: House, southwest view, north and east elevations

M: 14-49_2011-09-06_04.tif: House, northwest view, south elevation

M: 14-49_2011-07-13_05.tif: Wagon Shed, north view

M: 14-49_2011-07-13_06.tif: Shed, northwest view

M: 14-49_2011-09-06_07.tif: Setting, view northwest from driveway



M:14-49

Woodfield Farm

21521 Wildcat Rd., Germantown
Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace

7/13/2011

MDSHPO

House, east view, north + west elevations

1 of 7

M:14-49_2011-07-13_01.tif



M:14-49

Woodfield Farm

21521 Wildcat Rd., Germantown

Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace

7/13/2011

MDSHPO

House, east view, southwest corner of west elevation,
w/ dilapidated trailer in background

2 of 7

M:14-49_2011-07-13_02.tif



M:14-49

Woodfield Farm

21521 Wildcat Rd, Germantown
Montgomery Co., MD

E Wallace

7/13/2011

MDSHPO

House, southwest view, north + east elevations

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M:1449_2011-07-13_03.tif



M:14-49

Woodfield Farm

21521 Wildcat Rd., Germantown

Montgomery Co., MD

C. Taniguchi

9/6/2011

MD SHPD

House, northwest view, South elevation

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M:14-49_2011-09-06_04.tif



M:14-49

Woodfield Farm

21521 Wildcat Rd., Germantown

Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace

7/13/2011

MDSHPO

Wagon Shed, north view

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M:14-49_2011-07-13_05.tif



M:K-49

Woodfield Farm

21521 Wildcat Rd., Germantown

Montgomery Co., MD

E. Wallace

7/13/2011

MDS4PO

Shed, northwest view

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M:K-49_2011-07-13_06.tif



M:14-49

Woodfield Farm

21521 Wildcat Rd., Germantown
Montgomery Co., MD

C. Taniguchi

9/6/2011

MD SHPD

Setting, view northwest from driveway

7 of 7

M:14-49_2011-09-06_07.tif

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. ^{M:} 14-49

1. Name of Property

(indicate preferred name)

historic Woodfield Farm

other

2. Location

street and number 21521 Wildcat Road

not for publication

city, town Germantown

vicinity

county Montgomery

3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Royal L Woodfield

street and number 4803 Park Ave

telephone

city, town Bethesda

state

zip code

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse liber 13480 folio 739

city, town

tax map

tax parcel P500

tax ID number 02-00031078

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category

☐ district
☐ building(s)
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object

Ownership

☐ public
☐ private
☐ both

Current Function

☐ agriculture
☐ commerce/trade
☐ defense
☐ domestic
☐ education
☐ funerary
☐ government
☐ health care
☐ industry
☐ landscape
☐ recreation/culture
☐ religion
☐ social
☐ transportation
☐ work in progress
☐ unknown
☐ vacant/not in use
☐ other: _____

Resource Count

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings
sites
structures
objects
Total

Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory

7. Description

Inventory No. 14-49

Condition

☐ excellent ☐ deteriorated
☐ good ☐ ruins
☒ fair ☐ altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Woodfield Farm is located on Wildcat Road, at its intersection with Brink Road. The farmstead includes a Queen-Anne style dwelling house, a two-story corn crib, a barrack barn, smokehouse, and poultry house.

The dwelling faces southwest toward Wildcat Road. The front three-bay block has a two story polygonal projecting pavilion that is capped with a pedimented roof. The pediment has wood fishscale shingles and a segmentally arched window. Slender pilasters that divide the bays of the pavilion rise to meet arched cornice under the pediment. The capitals of the pilasters match those found on the square porch columns. A full width porch extends across the left two bays to meet the pavilion. Cutwork scroll brackets ornament the porch posts.

The ell-shaped structure has pronounced cornice returns on side and rear gables. Windows are 2/2 sash with operable louvered shutters. Walls are covered with wood clapboard siding, and the roof is sheathed with standing seam metal with snowdogs along the eaves. The main foundation and porch piers are stone. Gallery porches on the back of the house remain entirely open on the second level and partially open on the first.

A two-story double corn crib has a shallow pitch roof, board and batten siding, a stone foundation, and faux round-arched windows painted on the eaves side. A single-level barrack barn has board and batten siding and a triangular hay hood that punctuates its corrugated metal roof. Other outbuildings include a smokehouse, poultry house, and storage shed. Storage trailers are located on skids.

8. Significance

Inventory No. 14-49

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The dwelling house, built in 1903, is a fine example of the adaptation of architectural style on a vernacular house. The level of detailing on this classically influenced Queen Anne style house is noteworthy in this area of the county. The farmstead was established and owned by the Woodfield family for over a century.

James M. Woodfield (1852-1904) bought the 105-acre parcel in 1882. It was about this time that he married Laura S. Waters (1862-1892), daughter of Melvin Waters. The couple had three children who were born between 1887 and 1891.¹ Laura died in November 1892 when she was 30 years old. Her youngest child was 14 months old.² Five years after the death of his first wife, in 1897, James M. remarried, to Laura V. "Jennie" Green, of Clarksburg vicinity. James' three children, Ida, Joseph, and Vivian, lived with their father and stepmother.³

Wildcat Road was platted as a public road in July 1899, connecting Old Baltimore Road (Brink Road) with Davis Mill. James and Laura built a new house on the farm in 1903. An August 19, 1904 notice in the Montgomery County Sentinel stated that "James Woodfield, near Brink, committed suicide Wed. of last week."⁴ Son Joseph continued to run the farm, owning the property in full in 1914. His stepmother died in 1931 and is buried at Forest Oak Cemetery.⁵ A member of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau, Joseph continued to farm and live here until his death in 1978. His son, Albert, became sole owner of the farm. The property continues to be owned by the Woodfield family.

¹ 1900 census, 1904 Sentinel.

² Sentinel 1892; Salem church record, Dona Cuttler.

³ Sentinel. 1900 census.

⁴ Plat 55. MHT form. Sentinel.

⁵ Sentinel 3-3-1931.

9. Major Bibliographical References

M:
Inventory No. 14-49

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 105.27 acres

Acreage of historical setting

Quadrangle name

Quadrangle scale:

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared by

name/title Clare Lise Cavicchi

organization M-NCPPC

date May 2004

street & number 8787 Georgia Avenue

telephone 301-563-3400

city or town Silver Spring

state MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M:14-49

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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Primary Sources:

Boys, *History of Montgomery County, Maryland*, 1879.

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Martenet and Bond, *Map of Montgomery County, Maryland*, 1865.

Montgomery County Sentinel abstracts, 1855-1899. MCHS.

Richard, Gary and Ritchie Lee Haney. *Damascus History Tour*, CD of historic photographs, History Committee, Damascus United Methodist Church, Damascus Maryland, 2002.

Tax Assessment Records, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

Secondary Sources:

Cissel, Anne W. *Abstracts of Buildings and Real Estate in Montgomery County*.

Cuttler, Dona L. *The Genealogical Companion to Rural Montgomery Cemeteries*. Bowie, Md: Heritage Books, 2000.

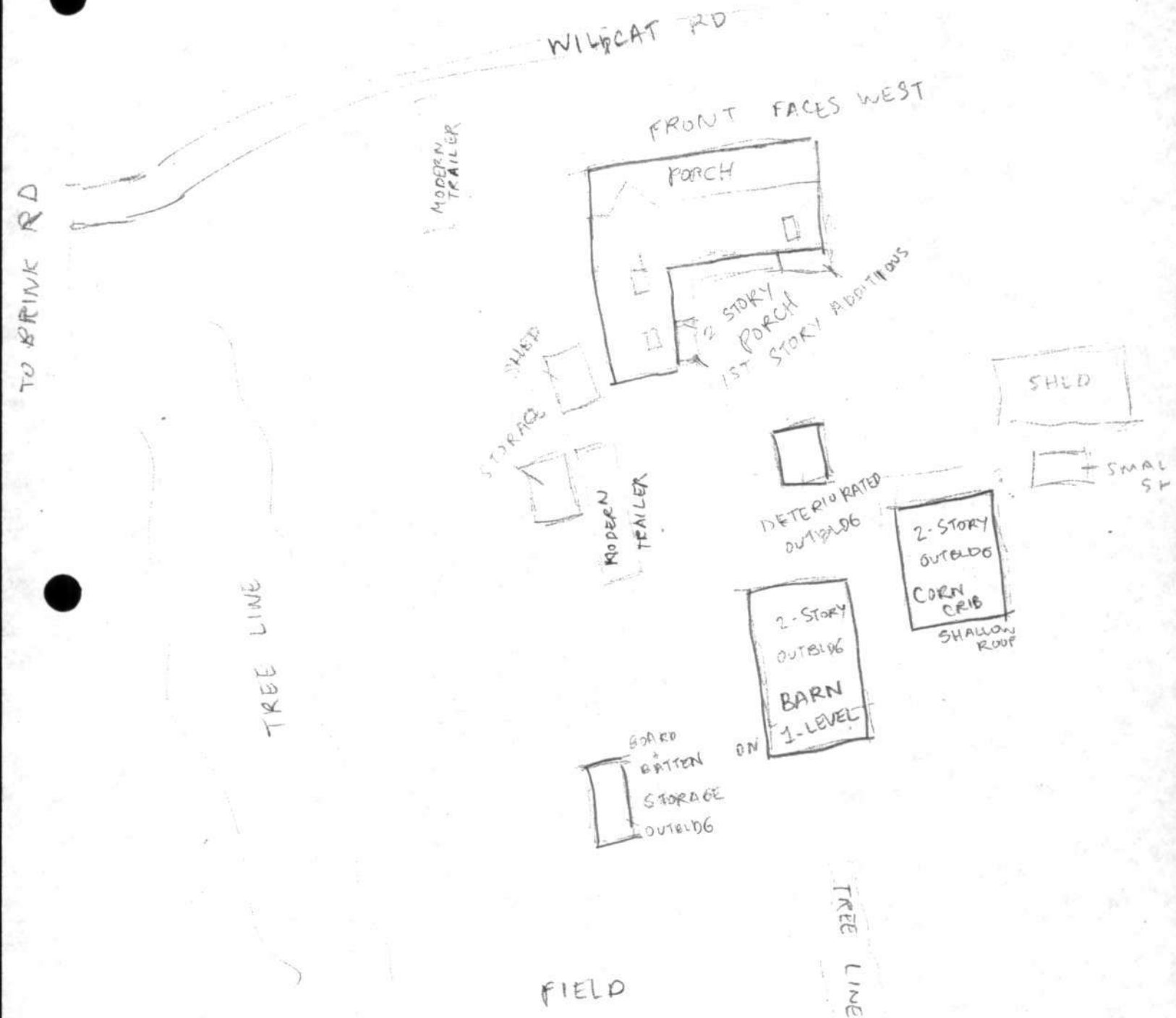
Genealogical Abstracts, *Montgomery County Sentinel*, 1900-1934 (2 vols), Montgomery County Historical Society.

Malloy, Mary Gordon; Jane C. Sween; and Janet D. Manuel. *Abstracts of Wills, Montgomery County, Maryland, 1776-1825*.

7-25-07

14-49 Woodfield Farm

M:14-49



M:14-49

WOODFIELD FARM (14/49)



Map compiled on June 14, 2004 at 3:42 PM | Site located on base sheet no - 230NW11

NOTICE

The planimetric, property, and topographic information shown on this map is based on copyrighted Map Products from the Montgomery County Department of Park and Planning of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and may not be copied or reproduced without written permission from M-NCPPC.

Property lines are compiled by adjusting the property lines to topography created from aerial photography and should not be interpreted as actual field surveys. Planimetric features were compiled from 1:14400 scale aerial photography using stereo photogrammetric methods.

This map is created from a variety of data sources, and may not reflect the most current conditions in any one location and may not be completely accurate or up to date. All map features are approximately within five feet of their true location. This map may not be the same as a map of the same area plotted at an earlier time as the data is continuously updated. Use of this map, other than for general planning purposes is not recommended. - Copyright 1998

MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND PLANNING

Key Map



N



Research & Technology Center

0 600

M:14-49

NOTE TO FILE

Historic Sites Research and/or Photography
By Clare Lise Kelly, M-NCPPC
Formerly Clare Lise Cavicchi
301-563-3402

5-2009



M:14-49



M:14-49

WOODFIELD FARM

21521 WILDCAT RD.

FARMHOUSE - WEST ELEVATION

7-25-2002

CLARE CAVICCHI

M:14-49

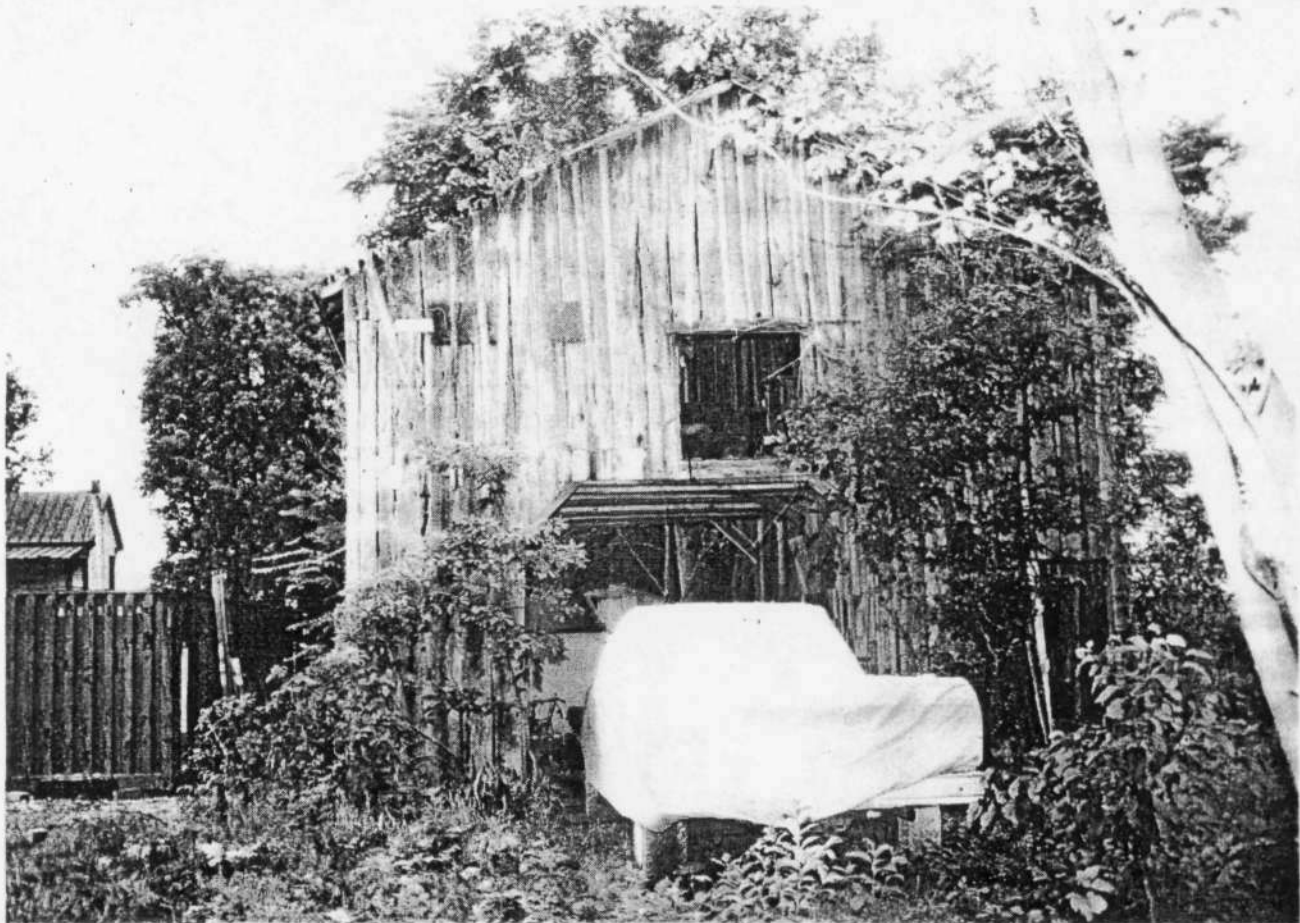
WOODFIELD FARM

21521 WILDCAT RD.

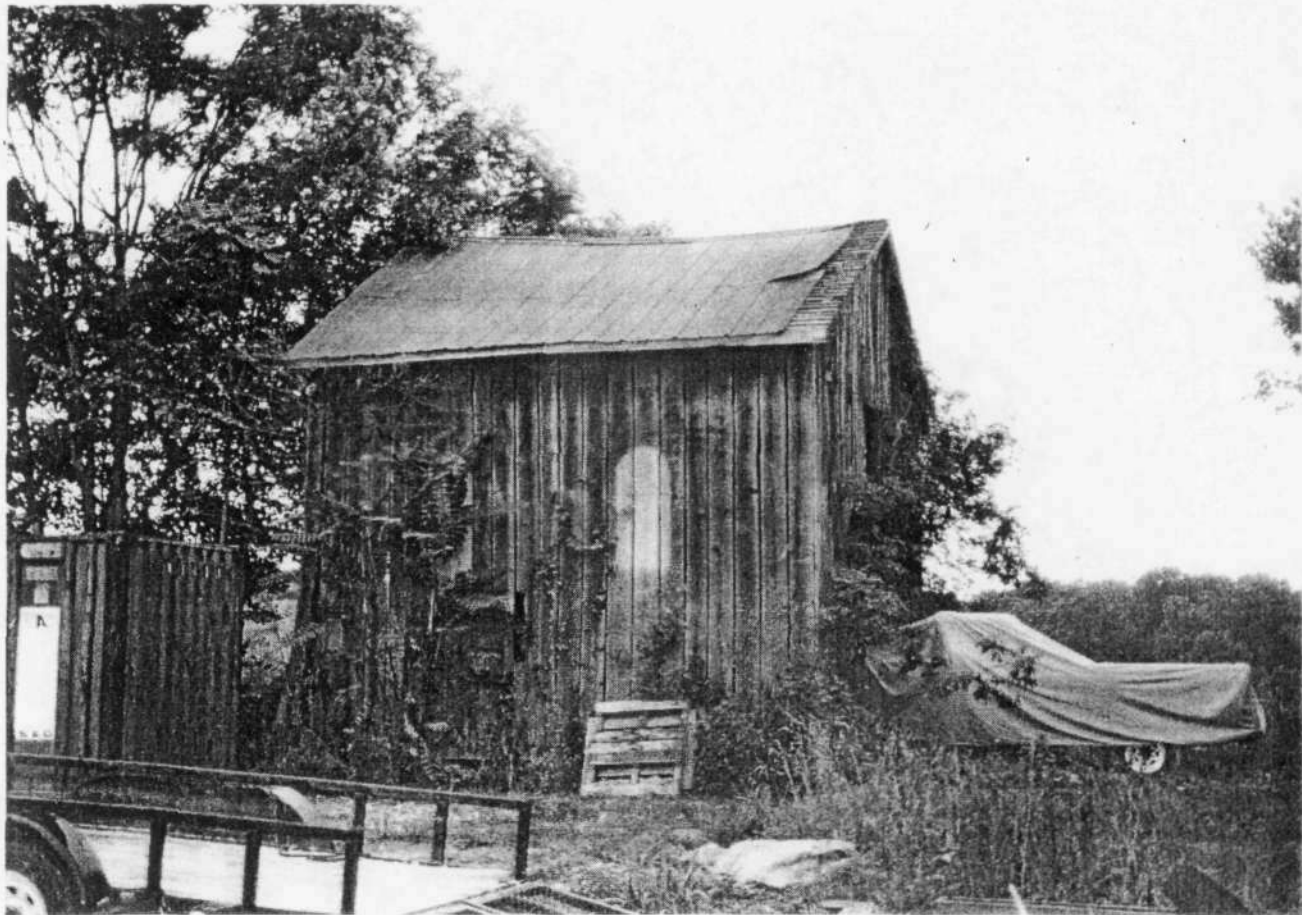
FARMHOUSE - NORTHEAST ELEVATION

7-25-2002

CLARE CAVICCHI



M: 14-49



M: 14-49 WOODFIELD

CORN HOUSE

014 BA010ANXON NNN- 3 3939

014

custom bw

48121

CLARE CAVICCHI

7-25-2002

M: 14-49 WOODFIELD

CORN HOUSE

009 BA010ANXON NNN- 1 3939

009

custom bw

48116

CLARE CAVICCHI

7-25-2002



M:14-49



M: 14-49 WOODFIELD
BARRACK BAYN

012 BAO10ANXON NNN- 3 3939

012

custom bw

48119

CLARE CANICCHI

7-25-2002

M: 14-49 WOODFIELD
BARRACK BAYN

011 BAO10ANXON NNN- 2 3939

011

custom bw

48118

CLARE CAVICCHI

7-25-2002

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. M 14-49

Magi No. 1609075604

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Woodfield Farm

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 21521 Wildcat Rd. not for publication

city, town Germantown vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Montgomery

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> </u> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture
<u> </u> building(s)	<u> </u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational
<u> </u> site	<u> </u> Public Acquisition	<u> </u> Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> </u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial
	<u> </u> not applicable	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military
			<u> </u> museum
			<u> </u> park
			<u> </u> private residence
			<u> </u> religious
			<u> </u> scientific
			<u> </u> transportation
			<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Albert W. Woodfield

street & number 4803 Park Ave. telephone no.: 229-8275

city, town Chevy Chase, Md. state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse liber 5389

street & number folio 605

city, town Rockville state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title MNCPPC Historic Sites Inventory

date 1976 federal state county local

pository for survey records Park Historian's Office

city, town Rockville state Maryland

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

M: 14-49

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is a two-story, frame structure with a five-bay, main (west) facade. The two south bays are a two-story, bay window, with a triangular pediment. There is a one-story porch across the front. To the east is a two-story kitchen wing. The windows are 2/2, double-hung sash, and are shuttered.

Farther down the farm road, to the northeast, is a two-story, three-bay house with central doorway and internal end-chimneys.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

Significance

Survey No. M:14-49

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1903 Builder/Architect

Check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and report.

The Woodfield farmhouse is a early twentieth century vernacular, Victorian style dwelling. The house which stands today as it did when constructed by the Woodfields in 1903, is not unlike the rural dwellings found throughout Montgomery County. It does have some attractive architectural details including a two story bay window topped with a center gable which appears on the facade of the house. In addition, no substantial alterations have been made to this house.

The land on which the Woodfield farmhouse now rests, 105 acres of "Addition to Brooke Grove," is part of a 238 acre tract purchased in November of 1882 by James M. Woodfield, a Montgomery County Farmer, for \$2,000.¹ James built this house in 1903 (an earlier dwellingsat on another part of the farm behind the present one).² In December of 1912, James widow, Laura Woodfield conveyed the farm to their children, Joseph Waters Woodfield and Vivian R. Woodfield.³ It became the property of Joseph in full in 1914.⁴ Joseph, a member of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau, farmed and resided on this property until his death in July of 1978.⁵ The farm then became the property of his two children, Laura Offutt and Albert Woodfield (and is now owned solely by Albert Woodfield).⁶

In 1979 the house was described as a two and a half story, seven room frame house consisting of a living room, kitchen/dining area, parlor, four small bedrooms and a bath. The house is covered with "home sawed poplar siding" and has a welded seam metal roof. It includes a full attic and a part basement, a front porch and an enclosed rear porch. Also on the property was listed a barn with eight stalls and overhead hay storage, a double corn house and wagon shed, a two car garage, hog house and a shed.⁷

See Attachment Sheet A for Footnotes

Attachment Sheet A

- ¹Deed EBP 27/341, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ²Conversation with Albert Woodfield, present owner, 8/83.
- ³Deed 234/55, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ⁴Deed 242/389," "
- ⁵Gaithersburg Gazette, July 6, 1978.
- ⁶Deed 5389/605, Montgomery County Land Records.
- ⁷Estate #040 07 78, Montgomery County Register of Wills.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M114-49

Montgomery County Land Records
Montgomery County Register of Wills
Gaithersburg Gazette
Conversation with Albert Woodfield, 8/83.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 213.13 acres

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting		Northing			

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting		Northing			

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Catherine Crawfordorganization Mont. Co. Hist. Pres. Comm.date 9/83

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town Rockvillestate Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M#14-49

~~1602125604~~

1609075604

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Woodfield Farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

21521 Wildcat Road

CITY, TOWN

Germantown

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☐ YES: RESTRICTED
☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☐ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☐ PARK
☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

J. Waters Woodfield

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

21521 Wildcat Road

CITY, TOWN

Germantown

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Liber #:

Folio #:

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

M:14-49

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is a two-story, frame structure with a five-bay, main (west) facade. The two south bays are a two-story, bay window, with a triangular pediment. There is a one-story porch across the front. To the east is a two-story kitchen wing. The windows are 2/2, double-hung sash, and are shuttered.

Farther down the farm road, to the northeast, is a two-story, three-bay house with central doorway and internal end-chimneys.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8. SIGNIFICANCE

M:14-49

PERIOD

☒ PREHISTORIC
☐ 1500-1499
☐ 1500-1599
☐ 1600-1699
☒ 1700-1799
☐ 1800-1899
☐ 1900-

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC
☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ ARCHITECTURE
☐ ART
☐ COMMERCE
☐ COMMUNICATIONS

☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING
☐ CONSERVATION
☐ ECONOMICS
☐ EDUCATION
☐ ENGINEERING
☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
☐ INDUSTRY
☐ INVENTION

☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
☐ LAW
☐ LITERATURE
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSIC
☐ PHILOSOPHY
☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

☐ RELIGION
☐ SCIENCE
☐ SCULPTURE
☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
☐ THEATER
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

M: 14-49

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION

M-NCPPC

DATE

3/22/74

STREET & NUMBER

8787 Georgia Ave.

TELEPHONE

589-1480

CITY OR TOWN

Silver Spring

STATE

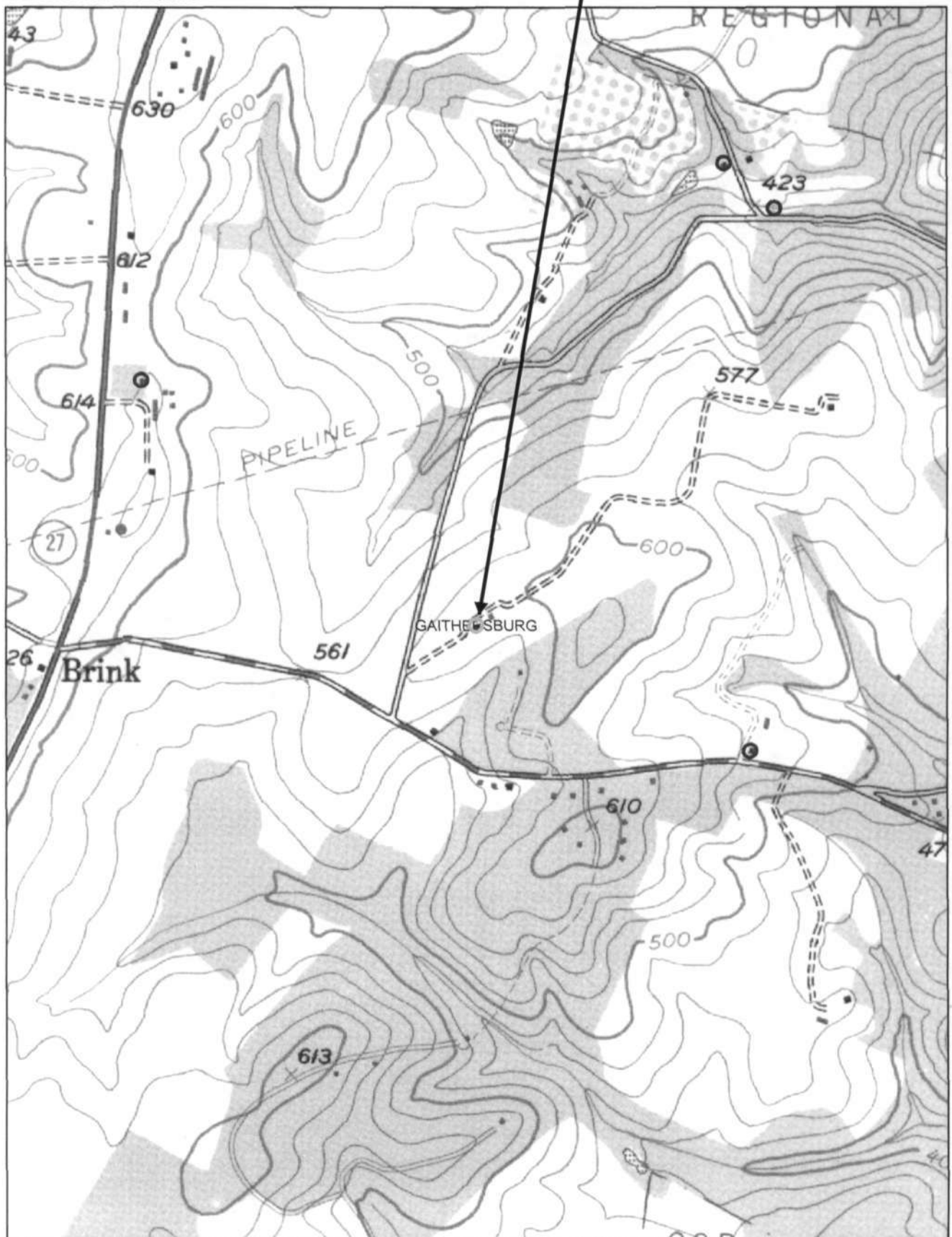
Maryland

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RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

MO: 14 - 49
Woodfield Farm
21521 Wildcat Road
Germantown, Montgomery County
Germantown Quad





NAME #_M 14-49 WOODFIELD FARM

LOCATION WILDCAT RD., NEAR BRINK RD., GOSHEN /

FACADE S CEDAR GROVE, MD

PHOTO TAKEN 3/22/74 M. DWYER